





# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.  
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, APRIL 30, 1852.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON.—We think our columns afford a better medium for advertising to profit than any country paper in the State. We have a circulation of near 800 copies, and in at least twenty-five counties in Kentucky.—Madison county, in which we are located, is the third largest in the State and about the fifth in wealth. We have in our county some 40 or 50 Dry Goods Stores, the most of which get their goods in Louisville and Cincinnati. Some 10 or 12 counties above us, in which we have a good circulation do the same.

Our terms by the year to those who advertise liberally are 20 percent lower than the published rates upon our first page.

S. H. FARVIE, No. 36 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, is our authorized agent for that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.  
C. C. BAKER, Saddlery, &c. &c.  
Hartford Insurance Company, Dr. S. T. NEWMAN, agent.

C. F. BURNAM, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAMES MARCH, House Furnishing goods Lexington, Ky.

Lottier—P. M. PFYER, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

One cent reward for Hardin Freeman, an apprentice to C. L. Fox, Esq.

We have stretched out our columns this week, which we think adds to the appearance of our paper very much, and adds at least two columns more matter. The increasing demand upon our advertising columns justifies the addition made, and we hope to be compelled by the same reason to enlarge again before long. We still have room for a few more advertisements.

We call especial attention to the advertisement of JAMES MARCH, in our columns to day. Mr. March has long been in the furniture and house-furnishing business, and of course knows exactly what is adapted to the tastes and wants of all. He has confined his business to Pianos, and house-furnishing goods entirely, and we have no doubt his stock is large and complete. To our friends who visit Lexington for goods in his line, we advise by all means to call on him. He and his polite and gentlemanly salesman Mr. Snowden, will take great pleasure in showing you through his extensive stock.

In another column will be found a well-timed and sensible paper from our friend "X," upon the construction of roads in the County of Madison, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The importance of improving our roads is evident to all reasonable, thinking men in the community. Unless some improvement is made, our proud county will have to take her rank among the second-rate counties of the State, when nature has blessed her with all the necessary resources to occupy the position of the first county in the State in point of wealth and influence. If she does not stand first, it is the fault of her citizens, and they can complain of themselves only. If they prefer to hoard their dollars and trudge through mud and mire, to making investments in internal improvements and building good roads, let them hug their dimes and amass fortunes, and the rising generation will construct good roads; but then it will set the county back twenty or thirty years.

We are rejoiced to hear that upon the east end of the Big Hill road, an effort is being made to get stock enough taken to begin the construction of a plank road from Richmond to the foot of the Big Hill, and that there has been a considerable amount subscribed. If the people living upon that road will only make a well-directed effort, there is no doubt but they can get the requisite amount of stock taken to construct the road, and we hope they will make such an effort.

In some future number we will give our readers our views at length upon the improvement of the roads of our county.

We have received from Messrs. S. J. M. Sims, Jr., and J. W. CRABDOCK, Esqs., their prospectus for publishing a new paper at Frankfort, Ky., to be called "The Frankfort Mirror." It is to be a weekly and devotedly peculiarly to "fun, amusement and literature." The first No. is to appear about the first of May next. We wish them great success in their effort and hope that they may meet with a liberal patronage. We will take pleasure in forwarding a club of subscribers—call and see their prospectus.

We received a letter from Hon. A. W. Byrd last night's mail, stating that the Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Speedwell in this county.

We again return our thanks to Hon. B. EDWARDS GRAY, Wm. T. WARD and H. MARSHALL, for Congressional documents.

The age in which we live is verily one of improvement and progress; improvement in the development of the beauties and benefits of science and the arts, and progress in the dissemination of agrarian sentiments in politics and the deleterious spread of dissipation, vice and crime. No age of the world has been so prolific of inventions as the present century. Science has marched forward with the tread of a conqueror, and the arts have been almost miraculously perfected. Learning is being widely diffused, and intelligence is dispelling the darkness and gloom of superstition and ignorance. Whilst such rapid strides have been made in discoveries, there is yet a boundless field spread out for genius to explore and bring to light very many hidden beauties. May the march of science still be onward and upward, and may its future advancements eclipse all that has yet been done in all past times, and may our land be emphatically the home of liberty, science and intelligence.

With the rapid march of science, it seems the propagation of agrarian sentiments in politics and the spread of dissipation, vice and crime has kept fully pace. In our own fair and free land, it is distressing to see the downward tendency of morals, and to witness how the young of the country are yielding themselves captives to every vicious habit, glorying rather it would seem in being votaries of dissipation, to exemplars in morality and virtue. Our political men are becoming more and more debased, and an idea seems to have possessed many that the certain way to insure success in politics is to cater to the vulgar passions and weak caprices of the multitude, and degrade one's self into an advocate of any hobby that tickles the fancy of the "b'hoys," regardless of its probable effect upon our destiny as a nation, and to watch the straws to see which way the wind blows," and then follow hard upon the chase, yelping at every step, urging on his followers by the clap-trap devices and silly tales of the demagogue; and, we regret to say that there is "more truth than poetry" in the story.

We really fear that the men who are now filling more offices of honor and profit under our government, than the patriotic and virtuous of the nation, and who are playing the demagogue successfully, care but little for the country, so they swim. Many of them are wild agrarians, who are carried away with every wind of doctrine, and were they not restrained by the true conservatives of the union, they would soon involve us in difficulties which might strand our noble ship of state. We trust, however, the check will be sufficient to sustain our country, and that many years of happiness, prosperity and freedom are in reserve for us.

"In the long vista of years to roll,  
Let me not see my country's honor fade;  
Oh! let me see our land retain its soil  
Her pride in Freedom, and not Freedom's shade."

It is "most devoutly to be wished" and sincerely to be hoped, that dissipation, vice and crime have reached their acme, and that the future will be less a scene of debauchery, blood-shed and blasphemy than has been the last half century, and that the youth of our land, as also the middle aged and grey haired, will cease their devotion at the shrine of Bacchus, resolve to indulge no more in vice or crime, and lead the life of moral, virtuous men. There is not one single habit that leads the young to dissipation, vice or crime, but is an idle, foolish one, unbecoming, intelligent, rational men, and which can be shaken off if once a proper effort be made. Idleness is the high road to all vicious habits, and the more certain way to avoid the haunts of vice and dissipation is to engage in some active business, so as to have the mind employed. Did fathers and mothers do their whole duty to their children, and raise them up to habits of industry and economy, the flood of vice and dissipation and crime would soon be assuaged and dwindle into but an insignificant rivulet. The youth of the age are retrograding in business habits, and progressing in vicious habits; and if something is not soon done to stay the tide of vice, it would be well for many that "they had never been born." Parents ought to arouse to the importance of discharging their whole duty to their children, and train them to business, qualify them for some honorable calling, and instill into them the idea that labor is honorable, and not the notion that none but plebeians should pursue the honest walks of a mechanic's life, and then there will be some hope for the rising generation, that they will be industrious, moral and intelligent.

We were pained to learn through our Cincinnati exchanges, that our friend Mr. Wm. Burnett had his house-furnishing establishment burnt on the night of the 17th inst., with the entire contents. We are glad to hear however, that he was insured to almost the full extent of his loss, and that he had not at the time of the fire received his spring stock of goods, which he was daily expecting. He has opened for the present on the corner of Sycamore and 4th st., and will be in his old stand again in a few months, with a new stock.

The weather for a day or two has been very fine, and the farmers have been busily engaged in planting corn.

THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS, which reassembled in the Senate Chamber on the night of the 20th inst., was not characterized by harmony and discretion, in fact several whigs acted most outrageously, and for so doing deserve the contempt of all good and true whigs. Among the number who acted quite imprudently, rashly, was Hon. Humphry Marshall of this State, whose course we can not endorse. The difficulty seems to have arisen as to the platform our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are to plant themselves upon. We think in attempting to promulgate a platform the Congressional caucus over-reached its authority, and most certainly acted indiscreetly. The Delegates who will compose the Whig National Convention are the proper persons to lay down our platform. They are sent there by whig State conventions, under resolutions which are to them a guide, and they are more likely to express the wishes of the whig party of the Union than the whig members of Congress, who have been removed from the people for several months. In short, the whig Congressional caucus should not have attempted to mark out a platform.

We fight for principles, and desire our candidates to plant themselves upon a platform of our doctrines, but we want that platform written out by the men who nominate our candidates.—They and they alone are the proper persons to act in this matter; and we feel an abiding confidence that the men who have been selected as delegates to that body, will issue a platform upon which every good and true whig of this nation will feel proud to stand.

We this week conclude the admirable speech of Hon. J. C. Jones, of Tennessee, on Intervention. Although the publication of it occupied a good deal of space in these several numbers of our paper, we do not deem it necessary to tender our readers an apology for assigning it a place in the columns of the Messenger, as the publication of speeches in which are so beautifully expressed sound, conservative doctrines, will have a happy effect to mould public sentiment in consonance with wise policy and good sense and prevent agrarianism from taking the land.

The St. Charles saloon and the carriage manufactory of Osborne & Co., in St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss about \$8,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Beaver Dam, in Ohio county, and Rose Hill, Laurel county, are the names of two post-offices recently established in this State by the Postmaster General.

The Spring term of the Garrard Circuit Court will commence its session on Monday, the 10th proximo.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Messrs. Editors:—

I remember to have read in the Louisville Journal about the beginning of the present year, an excellent article from the pen of Mr. Prentice, written to enforce the duty of returning borrowed books; could I lay my hands on it I would ask you to reprint it, we cannot, and therefore propose in all earnestness to say a word or two on the subject.

To lend a borrowed book is a breach of trust, and not to return it, is larceny. This pithy sentiment of Addison is true, and contains the whole matter in itself, and yet what a mass of infidelity to trusts, and of stealing is daily going on. Many seem to think that books like animals, *præ naturæ*, or like (umbrellas), are things in which no man can have a vested ownership, that they are borrowed, read, thrown aside or loaned, without a sense of obligation to return them being felt at all. After thus, libraries, which have been selected with great care and at round cost and for which the owners cherish warm affection, are mutilated and destroyed. Bad as this is with ordinary miscellaneous libraries, with those purely professional, the evil is worse.

The books of the lawyer, the physician, and, to less limited extent, of the preacher, are the instruments with which he is to achieve his victories, yes to earn his support; as truly so as the operative tools of the mechanic, or the farming tools of the husbandman, are their only stay and dependence.

The failure to return books, is almost uniformly the result of carelessness and forgetfulness. Let the evil be cured. Good friends, sweet friends, let me stir you up to an examination of your libraries. Those books which have not your own earmarks send promptly to their owners, and you will be doubly blessed in the "restoration."

WINFIELD SCOTT.—Not a day passes but gives us some new evidence of the popularity of Gen. Scott and the desire of the people to place him in the Presidential Chair. At the convention at Painesville yesterday, every voice was raised for Scott, and the feeling seemed universal, that under his lead the Reserve would again roll up the Whig majorities of 1840, and the party again take the position of which sectional jealousy and the scheme of selfish leaders have deprived it. In New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, his popularity is such that no other man of this day can boast, and there is no reasonable doubt that these three great States will give him their electoral vote.—*Cleveland Herald.*

For the Weekly Messenger.

Messrs. Editors:—

I promised in my last communication to "repeat the dose," and if any of your readers discovered the article signed "X," and wondered who he was, and they alone, are somewhat anxious to hear what he has to say about the construction of roads in Madison County. Were he to write all his opinions and all his views, you and they both would grow weary with the reading, and whether these opinions and views are worthy of attention, will appear by the interest manifest.

Are we to plough through the mud, stay at home, or be enabled to elect between good roads and home? Reader, does your business or pleasure require you to leave home? If so, do not you prefer a good road in all seasons, to our ordinary dirt roads? You well know that eight months of the year, your business or pleasurable intercourse with the large proportion of the community, (I mean with all except your immediate neighborhood,) is cut off, because of the means of comfortable conveyance. A number of Farmers have told me that they are made almost recluses on account of the condition of the roads, and yet they are as good as dirt roads usually are. The action of the weather, with its rains, freezes and thaws does now, and always will keep our dirt roads impassable from six to eight months in the year.

Are the business men of the country and town willing to undergo the labor of such travel, or to risk the greater probability of non-intercourse? The fact is that the condition of our roads during the winter and spring amounts almost to a prohibition of intercourse, and unless some speedy arrangement be made to obviate this difficulty, the result will be a narrow, contracted and unimportant trade between these two great divisions of the community. Who is to be the loser by the construction of turnpikes? The Farmer? If the road runs within one to six miles of his land or of his residence, leaving him to travel from one to ten miles after reaching it, he makes the trip quicker and easier than he could in the old way. Will not his land increase in value much above the relative tax or subscription he may pay? Look at the fact. We have but the one turnpike in this county. The intrinsic value of lands on that road before the turnpike was built, as an average, did not exceed \$10 per acre.—Since the building of the road not an acre bordering upon it can be bought for \$10, or I would venture to say, for less than double that sum, whilst the larger portion of it is worth from \$40 to \$70. Why is this? The land is not naturally any better than several other portions of the county, but the facilities for travel have created a business intercourse through the entire region over which the road runs, that has concentrated capital and labor upon it, and thereby developed its resources. The fact is that the lands adjacent to the turnpike (I speak of them as a class,) are well fenced and well cultivated, and this is more than can be said of lands on any other roads. What is the reason for this state of things? The making a good permanent road is the only reason. If you want better fields and pastures, better fences and houses, better farming and husbandry, create travel through your neighborhood, and you will reap the result, and if your fences, fields, pastures and houses are all in good condition and repair, and your farm in the vicinity of a business highway, are not your lands worth more? Will they not sell more readily and for a higher price than they now command? and in the event your lands are not for sale, their value, nevertheless, is enhanced, and the owner is worth that much the more, and besides a quicker and better market is had for grain and stock.

The farm contiguous to a turnpike, if by force of circumstances, it should be thrown into market, commands more competition and a heavier price than the one remote from business and active trade, uncultivated in a degree, though the quality of soil of both may be equal. Such is the natural condition of things, and such the inevitable result. The advantages derived from turnpikes to other branches of industry, I reserve for another article.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE LOWLY.—Mr. Gideon Lee, said, late in life, "I remember, when I was a lad, living with my uncle, it was my business to feed and water the cows. And, many a time long before light in the morning, I was started off in the cold and snow, without shoes, to my work, and used to think it a luxury to warm my frozen feet on the spot just occupied by the animal I had aroused."

It taught me to reflect and consider possibilities; and I remember asking myself—is it not possible for me to benefit my condition? Mr. Lee reflected to some purpose.

From a poor boy he became one of the wealthiest men in N. Y., and mayor of the city.

There is not so poor a book in the world that would not be a prodigious effort, were it wrought out entirely by a single mind, without the aid of prior investigators.

It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for great men and whole-souled women, to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life—to be the architects of their own fortunes.

THE DECEASE AND DIGNITY OF FORMER CONGRESSMEN AND THE WEAKNESS AND INEFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT.—Persons who are acquainted with the history of the Congress of the United States are aware of the fact that it has, generally, since its first session in 1789, contained a large number of men eminent for their worth and the services they have rendered the country. For many years the standard of Congressional qualification was, as it ever should be, very high. The fact that a man was a member of Congress used to be regarded as pretty conclusive proof that he possessed talent and had some considerable acquaintance with statesmanship. In those earlier days of the Republic if a man occupied position in Congress, people were satisfied that he was a man of extraordinary mental and moral strength, and that he had devoted many years to the study of political science and was conversant with the theory of our government and the working of our institutions.

Look over the lists of the members of the various Congresses for the first half century of our government's history and you will find among many obscure names many others that were bright and shining. Both houses during that period contained many truly great men—men able to lead and who were looked up to as leaders. The debates then were sure to call out exhibitions of superb intellect. Each question was examined by men of acute and broad minds. In discussions of great subjects, how rich in thought were the speeches! Men spoke from full minds, and raved forth light, instead of darkness, in all directions. The effect of high mental cultivation, of a thorough knowledge of the classics, and of a general acquaintance with literature and science was seen in the speeches of many gentlemen.

Better however than mere intellectual accomplishments, was the broad and comprehensive spirit of patriotism which used to be manifested in Congress. No narrow sectionalism confined the affections of members. They were liberal, and instead of feeling themselves to be merely the representatives of districts and geographical sections, they aspired to the possession of a political philosophy, as wide as the boundaries of the legislation of Congress was designed to operate alike in all section and States. Great and comprehensive views were taken of all subjects, and the common object seemed to be the advancement of the prosperity and renown of a common country.

From the Louisville Journal.

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Alas for the degeneracy which has smitten our national councils! Both houses of Congress have sadly fallen off in all that gives respectability and dignity to legislative bodies. The era of great men and wide views is past, and the period of littleness in mind and narrowness in feeling is upon us. The present Congress is contemptible in talent and detestable in its sectionalism.

In speaking thus of Congress as at present constituted, we are far from saying that there is no great talent and no comprehensive patriotism among the members. There are several gentlemen in the Senate, and a few, a very few in the House of Representatives, who are eminently worthy of the admiration and respect of the country. But the majority in both houses is composed of men of weak minds and narrow souls, too many of whom have not even moral worth to recommend them to the regard of others. Occasionally, speeches are made that would have commanded attention in any of the former Congresses. But a vast majority of the speeches that are made are not superior to that species of eloquence which is heard in debating societies and the primary meetings of the people. To expect men of sense to waste their hours in reading the ordinary debates of the present Congress is to expect such men to make too great a sacrifice. To pay the proprietors of papers seven dollars a column to print the wretched debates that now take place is a wasteful extravagance, although that sum does not compensate the proprietors for encumbering their columns with such ineffable trash.

The idea which the present House of Representatives entertains in relation to itself seems to be that it is a mass meeting of all parties convened to discuss the merits of the various aspirants to the Presidency. This idea has been becoming more and more in vogue for many years, until now it has reached its greatest possible favor. All the great interests of the country are thrust aside, that men, whose highest boast it is that they are the devoted partisans of this, that, and the other Presidential aspirant, may give the country a catalogue of the transcendent virtues of the candidates they severally support, and expose the weakness and the hollowiness of all competitors. Whatever letter writers may say of these speeches, they are for the most part very feeble and very flat productions, requiring less ability in their construction than a village editor requires in the construction of the leading articles of his newspaper.

The Presidential question is one with which Congress has rightfully nothing to do. The people make Presidents, and the business of Congress is to do for the people what the people cannot do for themselves.

It would be an incalculable relief to the country if Congress would attend strictly and scrupulously to its own business, and then adjourn and go home. The mean and meagre discussions do more to keep up the reign of sectional feelings than all other causes combined. If a member cannot illustrate and enrich a great question, he can at least exhibit malignity and mischief by evoking other persons, and each member now-a-days fancies that he must do something to give himself notoriety. If he cannot dazzle by his brilliancy, he can surprise by his silliness, and hence those members who have no wisdom are very prone to write themselves down weaklings.

We regard the deterioration of the American Congress as a very serious matter. It is the duty of Congress to promote the general welfare, and how can this be done effectually, so long as the majority is unintelligent? A foolish Congress may fasten a measure on the country full of evils, or it may deprive the country of a measure eminently fitted to promote the general

good. It is the interest and the duty of the people to have Congress composed of men of sound patriotism. Such a body is not a proper place for the exhibition of sectional feelings. He who is narrow minded and narrow hearted cannot rise up to the contemplation of any great and comprehensive questions. As long as inferiority of mind and narrowness of feeling characterize Congress, it cannot be expected to act wisely and to add to the substantial welfare and true glory of the country.

There is not a populous city in the Union which does not contain a greater number of men of talent, intelligence, and patriotism than the present House of Representatives contains. We sincerely believe that here in the city of Louisville, with her population of fifty thousand souls, we can select as many men as now make up the lower house of Congress, who shall be superior to that body in genius, learning, and abilities and accomplishments of all kinds.

Formerly the people were in the habit of reading the debates in Congress with great attention, and were sure to be rewarded for such expenditure of their time by the intelligence of the speakers. Now, very few persons read the debates, because they as a general thing are miserably defective in good thought and important facts. Sometimes even now we meet with a speech which will repay perusal, but it is sure to be an oasis in an African desert of flat and dry and sterile discussion.

We are glad to see evidences in many quarters that the people are beginning to notice the degeneracy of Congress, and are thinking of the proper means to be resorted to to restore something of the old dignity and decency to that body. We shall give our readers our ideas on this subject in another article.

[From the N. Y. Mirror 19th.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Four days later from Europe.

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived yesterday morning, with London dates to April 7.

The steams screw ship Sarah Sands, Captain Thomas, left Liverpool on the same day for New York.

The Paris Patrie, of the 1st inst., contains a semi-official article in favor of the American expedition to Japan.

The Swiss government has replied to the French note, showing that, without violating the right of asylum, it had complied, as far as possible, with the demands of the French Government, by sending away thirty Frenchmen and twenty Germans, had removed twenty to the interior.

The French Chambers met for a short time on the 5th, and then adjourned for a week.

Some of the journals begin to express a desire for the empire.

There was no improvement in business; the corn market was declining in consequence of rain.

The Russian newspapers contain official reports of great victories achieved by the imperial arms over the Caucasian tribes.

Intelligence from Corfu states that 22 bankruptcies had taken place at Zante, to the amount of about 1,150,000, and that others were expected. According to arrangements, the squadron of vessels fitted for a searching expedition to the Arctic regions, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C. B., would leave Woolwich on Saturday, the 10th inst., and be ready to leave Greenhithe on the 15th, on their enterprising voyage.

The *Fædraland* announces the demise of the Senior Queen Dowager, Maria Sophia Fredericks, of Denmark, nee Princess of Hesse Cassel, who expired on the 22d ult., at the age of eighty-four. The Dutchess Ida, of Saxe-Weimar, mother of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died, very suddenly, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at Weimar.

The celebrated Marshal Radetsky is not dead, as reported by the America, on Saturday.

Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Observatory at Naples, announces his discovery of another planet on the evening of March 17. It is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of between the 10th and 11th magnitude.

The King of Denmark has granted a general amnesty at Holsten, except the officers who served in the Royal army in March, 1848, when the insurrection broke out. They as well as the Ducal family, are banished from Augusten-burg.

A letter from Hanover, of the 27th ult., states that the duty on imported corn is to remain suspended in that country until the end of April.

Two pirate vessels have appeared in the Mediterranean, between the island of Samos and the coast of Asia, and two Austrian vessels, which happened to be in the port of Samos, and a Greek Corvette, went in pursuit of them.

[From the London Times of April 7.]

Total Wreck of the British Steam Frigate Birkenhead.

LOSS OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR LIVES—WONDERFUL DISCIPLINE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 26th February, her majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was speeding through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just after the foremast, and in twenty minutes time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of 638 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 454 Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end.

There is no mystery about the calamity. We are not left, as in the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of the disaster. Just what happened to the Origin of the Scottish coast, or to the Great Liverpool off Enlisterne, has happened now. Captain Salmond, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algoa Bay as much as was possible, and

more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely. Four hundred and fifty persons have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks the rush of water was so great that the men on the lower troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. There was the happier fate; at least they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least the manner of death was less painful than with others, who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the after deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger than the instinct of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off into reliefs, and sent—some to the chainpumps, some to the paddle-box boats. Captain Wright of the ninety-first regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us:—

Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmur among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise and confusion.

Poor fellows!—Had they died in battle-field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something unflinching touching in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts, struggling manfully to the last against an inevitable disaster. It is gratifying, also, to find that the women and children were all saved. They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side, and passed into the cutter. The boat stood off about 150 yards from the ill-starred *Birkenhead*, and all were saved. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of persons who perished. The other boats, as is usual in such cases, were not forthcoming in the hour of need. One gig and two cutters were all that could be rendered available. In one account we find that when the men were ordered to get the paddle-box boats out, the pin of the davits was rusted in, and could not be got out. Captain Wright, on the other hand, tells us that when the funnel went over the side it carried away the starboard paddle-box and boat, and that the other paddle-box boat capsized as it was being lowered. Of the 184 persons who were saved, 116 made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Annexed are the names of the military officers drowned:

Major Seaton, Lieuts. G. W. Robinson, A. H. Booth, Ensign Royland, Ensign Modford, Ensign Russell, and Cornet Kolt.

The following are the names of the naval officers lost:

Mr. R. Salmond, master commanding; Mr. W. Brodie, master; Mr. R. D. Spear, second master; Mr. J. O. D. Davies, second master; Mr. C. W. Hare, master's assistant; Mr. James McClymont, assistant engineer; Mr. Decey assistant engineer; Mr. T. Harris, boatswain. Mr. James Roberts, carpenter.

YANKEE SILSBE.—A London paper states that J. S. Silsbee, the Yankee Comedian will have cleared \$40,000 at the end of the year in England. He visits Paris, professionally, before his return. He is playing a series of engagements at the Provincial Theaters.

MEERNESS.—How difficult to be of a meek and forgiving spirit when despitefully used. To love an enemy and forgive an enemy, is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves proves us to be Christians indeed.

SENSIBILITY.—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not madam," said the butcher, "you would not eat them alive would you?"

"Seventy-five cents per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, on looking over the price current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at seventy-five cents?" The old lady pulled off her spectacles, threw down her paper, and went into a brown study on the want of a proper appreciation of the value of the feminine gender.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.—The New Star, a Democratic paper urges with much energy the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and says that it speaks "advisedly" when it asserts "that no other Democratic candidate would be able to carry Pennsylvania against General Scott." We hope Buchanan will be Scott's opponent, just to show how "Old Chipewa" will distance him even in Pennsylvania. We don't believe that the man lives that can carry Pennsylvania against Gen. Scott.

Lou. Court.

When slandered, instead of complaining, be thankful that you have not been left to commit the wrong ascribed to you. The reproaches of conscience are much harder to bear than the reproaches of man.

NO SUNDAY WORK.—The printers and publishers of the daily papers in Louisville, Ky., have agreed to close the forms of their Monday morning papers as early as 12 o'clock Saturday night, and to set no type on Sunday, except in cases of extreme emergency.

Can any one imagine anything more cheerless than a bachelor's bed chamber? Possibly the dismal swamp may make some pretensions to similarity.

A newspaper is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferant, instruct the most profound.



Just Received a New Stock of  
**PRINT AND SUMMER  
GOODS.**  
**HENRY BELL**  
I WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now in store his **NEW SUPPLIES**, consisting a large and beautiful collection of **Foreign and American**  
**DRY GOODS.**

**DRY GOODS;**  
which will be found to embrace all the New  
and Choice things of the season, together with  
a large stock of **Ready Made Clothing,**  
**100 Cases Boots & Shoes, Hats,**  
**Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c,**  
all of which have been bought upon the most  
favorable terms from the hands of Manufactur-  
ers and Importers in the Eastern Markets, and  
which he invites the early attention of buy-  
ers generally.

**HENRY BELL,**

**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**  
I would say that never before has he had it so  
tirely in his power to offer them strong in-  
centives in his **Wholesale Depart-**  
ment, where will be found a large and com-  
plete assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods,  
ought by the package from first hands, and  
with special reference to the wants of Whole-

Dealers, and will be offered to that class of buyers at prices that shall favorably compare with any other Western market.

**HENRY BELL.**  
Lexington, April 9—13-2w.

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**WORTH GOODS**

**S. K. TURNER,**  
 is now receiving and opening his Spring  
 Stock, and would call the attention of buy-  
 ers to his large and *very choice* selection.

the Stock is adapted to the wants of the country, comprising lines of goods, ranging from the lowest prices to the finest. He thanks his friends for an increased patronage, and promises to all who trade with him the most favorable terms.

April 2—12-13.

**JOSEPH CASIMIERE & WESTINGHOUSE**

**choice selection in American, English and French. S. K. TURNER.**  
April 2.

**Fruit Cakes, Raisins, Tissues & Grenadines.**  
A large invoice of the newest and richest designs. S. K. TURNER.

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**EMBROIDERIES.**  
PARTICULAR attention has been given to this branch of our stock. No less than 1000

**STRAW GOODS.**  
CONNETTS for Ladies and Misses, with every  
class of trimmings. S. K. TURNER.  
April 2.

**Domestic Goods.**  
 N all the various qualities and ranges.  
 april 2. S. K. TURNER.

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**Mantellas and Visettes.**  
 N this department will be found a number  
 of entirely new style Coverings.  
 april 2. S. K. TURNER.

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**Crape Shawls.**  
 large Stock at prices ranging from \$10 to  
 \$50. S. K. TURNER.

pril 2.

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**SUGAR.**

**50** Hhds, Prime N. O. Sugar for sale low  
to the trade, by  
**WILGUS & BRUCE.**  
Lexington, Mar. 25, '62—11—1f

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**COFFEES.**

Bags Prime Rio Coffee,  
do. Old Government Java Coffee,  
do. Old Laguayra Coffee, by  
**WILGUS & BRUCE.**

MAR. 25

**Syrup and Molasses.**  
 5 Bbls. Plant. Molasses,  
 5 do Sugar House Molasses,  
 0 do Golden Syrup,  
 0 1/2 bbls. Golden Syrup,  
 0 ten Gal. Kegs do for sale by  
 far. 25 **WILGUS & BRUCE.**

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**TEAS.**  
 5 Packages of G. P. Tea, various quali-  
 ty, for sale by **WILGUS & BRUCE.**

ar. 25

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**WHISKY.**

00 Bbls. copper Whisky,  
00 do Rectified. do for sale by  
for. 25 **WILGUS & BRUCE.**

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**BRANDIES AND WINES.**

large lot of Brandies and Wines,  
ous qualities for sale by  
ar. 25 **WILGUS & BRUCE.**

**Sundries.**

5 Whole & 4 Boxes M. R. & Lager Raisins,  
0 Gross Playing Cards,  
5 Case: Charles Partridge's Matches,  
1 Cask Fresh Madder,  
2 Ceroons S. F. Indigo,  
5 Casks Sup. Carb. Soda,  
0 Bags Pepper,

5 do Allspice,  
0 Boxes Missouri Tobacco,  
5 do Virginia do.,  
0 Boxes 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glass.

We have also, all other articles usually kept on our line, and are constantly receiving additions to our stock, and think we can offer as many inducements to the country Merchants as any house in our city.

Mar. 25. **WIGGS & BRUCE.**

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**J. M. SHACKELFORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR**  
**AT LAW,**

**WILL** attend strictly to any business in the line of his profession that may be trusted to him in the courts of all the adjoining Counties.

Being the Clerk he cannot practice in the rural courts of Madison, but he will attend fully the collecting business in this county or any county in the State, upon moderate terms.

April 16,—14-1f.

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**EARLIEST ARRIVAL OF**

**WAGON WHEELS**

**MARKY GRUBBAGE**

Especially is now receiving his supplies of  
**Spring and Summer Goods.**

The stock is varied, embracing the usual-  
ty of good and substantial Goods, suited  
the interest and wants of families.

Also a beautiful assortment of the newest  
styles and designs in Ladies Dress Goods,  
trinkets, Embroidered undersleeves and  
waistcoats, Caps, Collars, Hats, Gloves, Bos-  
oms, Hosiery, Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

April 9-43-44. **JOHN MILLER.**

THE subscriber invites the attention  
(Teachers particularly,) to his stock of  
**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
Also, Miscellaneous Books, embracing nearly  
all the new publications. Stationery, Ink  
stands, Steel Pens, Port Folios, &c., &c.  
JOHN MILLER.

CAMPBELL ON BAPTISM,  
 st received a large supply, and sold at the  
 blishers prices. Also, Hymn Books.  
 arvil 9-13-4f. JOHN MILLER.





